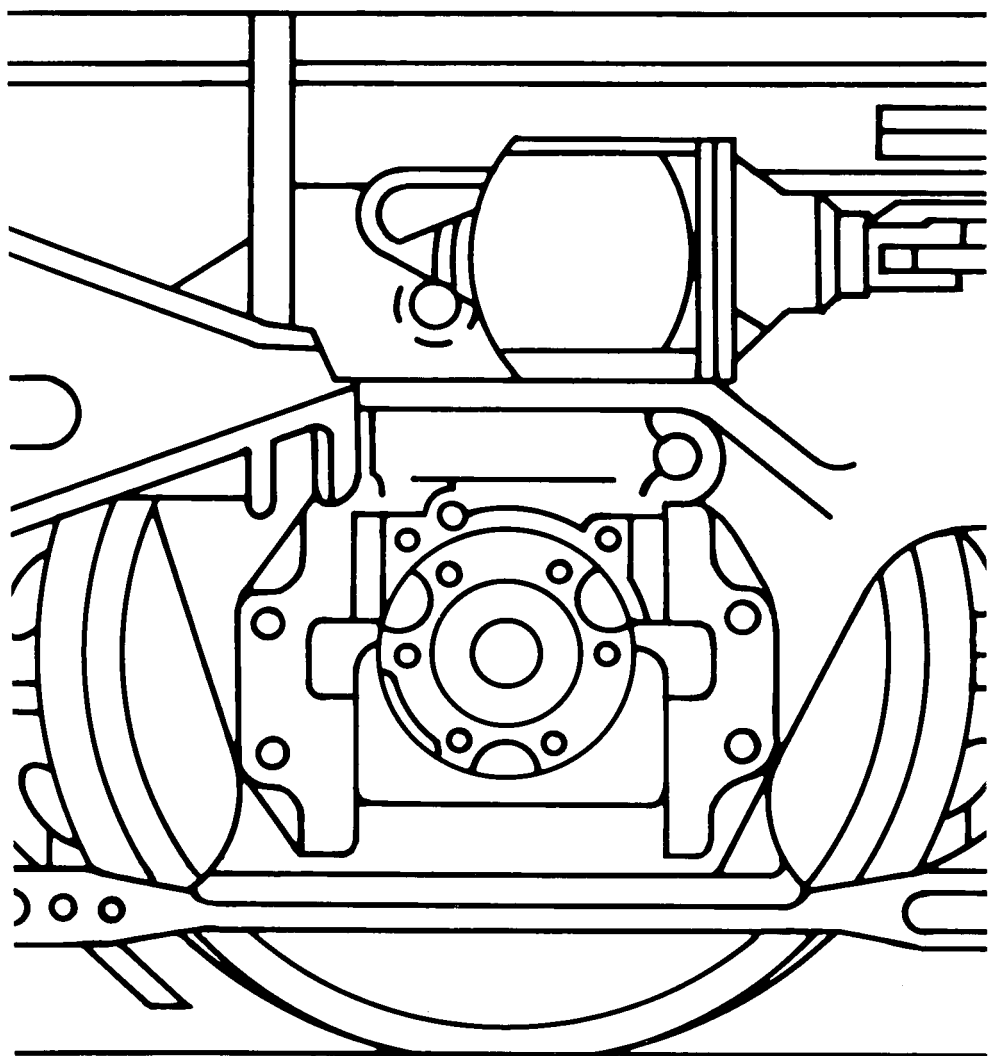


RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS



U. S. RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Mission Statement

The primary mission of the Railroad Retirement Board is to administer the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts, and to assist in the administration of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code.

Policy Statement on Quality

In carrying out our mission, the Railroad Retirement Board will strive to pay benefits to the right people, in the right amounts, in a timely manner, treat every person who comes into contact with the agency with courtesy and concern, and respond to all inquiries promptly, accurately, and clearly. The Railroad Retirement Board will maintain a work environment characterized by teamwork, respect, and a commitment to doing the job right the first time.

Introduction

The Railroad Retirement Act is a Federal law that provides retirement and disability annuities for qualified railroad employees, spouse annuities for their wives or husbands, and survivor benefits for the families of deceased employees who were insured under the Act. These benefit programs are administered by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board. It also administers the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and has administrative responsibilities under the Social Security Act for certain benefit payments and railroad workers' Medicare coverage.

The Board is comprised of three members. In January 1997, the members were Glen L. Bower, Chairman; V. M. Speakman, Jr., Labor Member; and Jerome F. Kever, Management Member.

This pamphlet describes the retirement and disability annuities provided for employees under the Railroad Retirement Act, and the benefits available to their spouses and survivors. Medicare, unemployment and sickness insurance payments, and other benefits paid by the Railroad Retirement Board are described in separate pamphlets.

An employee's, spouse's or survivor's rights to benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act also carry responsibilities for reporting events to the Board that may affect payment of these benefits, and these responsibilities are described in this pamphlet. Failure to meet these responsibilities can result in overpayments that have to be repaid, sometimes with interest and/or penalties.

The information in this pamphlet reflects the Railroad Retirement Act as amended through January 1997 and supersedes earlier editions.

If you have any questions about the information covered in this pamphlet, or if you want one of the Railroad

Retirement Board's pamphlets on Medicare or unemployment and sickness insurance benefits, contact one of the Board's field offices. The personnel there will be glad to answer your questions and explain your benefit rights. Cities with these offices are listed at the back of this pamphlet. You can also visit our Web site at <http://www.rrb.gov>.

This pamphlet is issued for the purpose of general information. Certain limitations, exceptions, and special cases are not covered.

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Employee and Spouse Annuities

Basic Service Requirement

The basic requirement for a regular employee annuity is 120 months (10 years) of creditable railroad service. Service months need not be consecutive, and in some cases military service may be counted as railroad service.

Credit for a month of railroad service is given for every month in which an employee had some compensated service for an employer covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, even if only one day's service is performed in the month. (However, local lodge compensation earned after 1974 is disregarded for any calendar month in which it is less than \$25.) Under certain circumstances, additional months of service may be deemed.

Covered employers include railroads engaged in interstate commerce and certain of their subsidiaries, railroad associations and national railway labor organizations.

Railroad retirement benefits are based on months of service and earnings credits. Earnings are creditable up to certain annual maximums on the amount of compensation subject to railroad retirement taxes.

Age and Service, Disability and Supplemental Annuities

An **AGE AND SERVICE ANNUITY** can be paid to:

Employees with 30 or more years of service. They are eligible for regular annuities based on age and service the first full month they are age 60. Early retirement reductions are applied to annuities awarded before age 62.

Employees with 10 to 29 years of creditable service. They are eligible for regular annuities based on age and service the first full month they are age 62. Early retirement annuity reductions are applied to annuities awarded before age 65.

Starting in the year 2000, the age at which full benefits are payable increases in gradual steps until it reaches age 67. This affects people born in 1938 and later. Reduced annuities will still be payable at age 62 but the maximum reduction will be 30% rather than 20% by the year 2022. Part of an annuity is not reduced beyond 20% if the employee had any creditable railroad service before August 12, 1983. These reductions do not affect those who retire at age 62 with 30 years' service.

An annuity based on age cannot be paid until the employee stops railroad employment, files an application and gives up any rights to return to work for a railroad employer.

A **DISABILITY ANNUITY** can be paid for:

Total disability, at any age, if an employee is permanently disabled for *all regular work* and has at least 10 years (120 months) of creditable railroad service.

Occupational disability, at age 60, if an employee has at least 10 years of railroad service or at any age if the employee has at least 20 years (240 months) of service, when the employee is permanently disabled for his or her *regular railroad occupation*. A “current connection” with the railroad industry is also required for an annuity based on *occupational*, rather than *total*, disability.

A five-month waiting period beginning with the month after the month of the onset of disability is required before disability annuity payments can begin.

While an annuity based on disability is not paid until an employee has stopped working for a railroad, employment rights need not be relinquished until the employee attains age 65. However, in order for a supplemental annuity to be paid by the Board, or for an eligible spouse to begin receiving annuity payments, a disabled annuitant under age 65 must relinquish employment rights.

A **SUPPLEMENTAL ANNUITY** can be paid at:

Age 60, if the employee has at least 30 years of creditable railroad service.

Age 65, if the employee has 25-29 years of railroad service.

In addition to the service requirements, a “current connection” with the railroad industry is required for all supplemental annuities. Eligibility is further limited to employees who had some rail service before October 1981. An employee who was born before September 2, 1916, must not have worked in rail service after certain closing dates (generally the last day of the month following the month in which age 65 is attained).

Current Connection Requirement

An employee who worked for a railroad in at least 12 months in the 30 months immediately preceding the month his or her railroad retirement annuity begins will meet the current connection requirement for a supplemental annuity, occupational disability annuity or the survivor benefits described later in this booklet. (If the employee died before retirement, railroad service in at least 12 months in the 30 months before death will meet the current connection requirement for the purpose of paying survivor benefits.)

If an employee does not qualify on this basis, but has 12 months' service in an earlier 30-month period, he or she may still meet the current connection requirement. This alternative generally applies if the employee did not have any regular employment outside the railroad industry after the end of the last 30-month period which included such 12 months of railroad service and before the month the annuity begins. Full or part-time work for a nonrailroad employer in an interim between the end of the last 30-month period including 12 months of railroad service and the beginning date of an employee's annuity, or the date of death if earlier, can break a current connection.

Self-employment in an unincorporated business will not break a current connection; however, self-employment can break a current connection if the business is incorporated.

Working for certain U.S. Government agencies-- Department of Transportation, National Transportation Safety Board, Surface Transportation Board (the former Interstate Commerce Commission), National Mediation Board, Railroad Retirement Board--will *not* break a current connection. Neither State employment with the Alaska Railroad, so long as that railroad remains an entity of the State of Alaska, nor non-creditable Canadian railroad service will break a current connection.

A current connection can also be maintained, for purposes of supplemental and survivor annuities, if the employee completed 25 years of railroad service, was involuntarily terminated without fault from the railroad industry, and did not thereafter decline an offer of employment in the same class or craft in the railroad industry regardless of the distance to the new position. A termination of railroad service is considered voluntary unless there was no choice available to the individual to remain in service. Generally, where an employee has no option to remain in the service of his or her employer, the termination of the employment is considered involuntary, regardless of whether the employee does or does not receive a separation allowance. However, each case is decided by the Board on an individual basis. This exception to the normal current connection requirements became effective October 1, 1981, but only for employees still living on that date who left the rail industry on or after October 1, 1975, or who were on leave of absence, on furlough, or absent due to injury on October 1, 1975.

Once a current connection is established at the time the railroad retirement annuity begins, an employee never loses it no matter what kind of work is performed thereafter.

Spouse Annuities

The age requirements for a spouse annuity depend on the employee's age and date of retirement and the employee's years of railroad service.

If a retired employee with 30 years of service is age 60, the employee's spouse is also eligible for an annuity the first full month the spouse is age 60. Certain early retirement reductions are applied to such a spouse annuity if the employee retires before age 62, unless the employee attained age 60 and completed 30 years' service prior to July 1, 1984. If a 30-year employee retires at age 62, an

age reduction is not applied to the spouse annuity even if the spouse retires at age 60 rather than age 62, unless the employee retired on the basis of disability.

If a retired employee with 10-29 years of service is age 62 (or age 65 if the employee's annuity began before 1975), the employee's spouse is also eligible for an annuity the first full month the spouse is age 62. Early retirement reductions are applied to the spouse annuity if the spouse retires prior to age 65. Beginning in the year 2000, full retirement age for a spouse will gradually rise to age 67, just as for an employee. Reduced benefits will still be payable at age 62, but the maximum reduction will be 35% rather than 25% by the year 2022. Part of a spouse annuity is not reduced beyond 25% if the employee had any creditable railroad service before August 12, 1983.

A spouse of an employee qualified for an age and service annuity is eligible for a spouse annuity at any age if caring for the employee's unmarried child, and the child is under age 18 or the child became disabled before age 22.

The employee must have been married to the spouse for at least one year, unless the spouse is the natural parent of their child, the spouse was eligible or potentially eligible for a railroad retirement widow(er)'s, parent's, or disabled child's annuity before marrying the employee or the spouse was previously married to the employee and received a spouse annuity. However, entitlement to a surviving divorced spouse, surviving divorced young mother(father), or remarried widow(er) annuity does not waive the one-year marriage requirement.

An annuity may also be payable to the *divorced wife or husband* of a retired employee if their marriage lasted for at least 10 years, both have attained age 62 for a full month and the divorced spouse is not remarried. The amount of a divorced spouse's annuity is, in effect, equal to what social

security would pay in the same situation and therefore less than the amount of the spouse annuity otherwise payable.

Employee and Spouse Annuity Estimates

Because of the complexities of the railroad retirement laws and the need for lifetime earnings records, it is generally not practical for an employee to attempt to estimate his or her own regular annuity or the annuity of the spouse. Employees who want estimates should contact the nearest field office of the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board for approximate figures. Each Board field office can furnish estimates for employees with at least 10 years of railroad service.

The tables on the next two pages show (1) fiscal year 1996 annuity awards to 30-year employees retiring before age 65 and (2) annuity awards in fiscal year 1996 to employees with an average of less than 30 years of service.

The maximum total benefit initially payable by the Board to an employee and spouse was \$3,605 in January 1997.

Two-Tier Annuities and Dual Benefits

Regular railroad retirement annuities are calculated under a two-tier formula. The annuity formula components for employees and spouses are described in the section on formulas at the back of this pamphlet.

The first tier is based on railroad retirement credits and any nonrailroad social security credits an employee has acquired. The amount of the first tier is calculated using social security formulas, but with railroad retirement age and service requirements.

Table 1.--Fiscal Year 1996 Annuity Awards to 30-Year Employees Retiring Before Age 65

	Average award	Average years of service
Retirement at ages 60-61:		
Employee	\$1,715	36.6
Employee and spouse	\$2,420	37.2
Retirement at ages 62-64:		
Employee	\$2,006	38.4
Employee and spouse	\$2,907	38.6

NOTE.--For employees with at least 25 years of service and a current connection, a supplemental annuity may be payable. The supplemental annuity amount, for awards after 1974, is \$23 plus \$4 for each year of service over 25 years, up to a maximum of \$43. Figures in this table and Table 2 on the next page include supplemental annuity amounts.

**Table 2.--Fiscal Year 1996 Annuity Awards
Based on Service Averaging Less than 30 Years**

	Average award	Average years of service
Employee age 65 or over	\$1,136	21.7
Employee age 65 or over and spouse	\$1,728	23.7
Employee ages 62-64 with less than 30 years of service	\$868	17.4
Employee ages 62-64 with less than 30 years of service and spouse	\$1,176	17.8
Employee retiring because of disability	\$1,528	23.2

The second tier is based on railroad retirement credits only, and may be compared to the retirement benefits paid over and above social security benefits to workers in other industries.

An additional amount may also be payable as part of the regular annuity if an employee qualified for both railroad retirement and social security benefits before 1975 and met certain vesting requirements.

Employees with Railroad Retirement and Social Security Benefits

Since 1975, if a retired or disabled railroad retirement annuitant is also awarded social security benefits, the Social Security Administration determines the amount due, but a combined monthly dual benefit payment is issued by the Railroad Retirement Board.

The tier I portion of an employee annuity is based on his or her combined railroad retirement and social security credits, figured under social security formulas, and approximates what social security would pay if railroad work were covered by that system. It is accordingly reduced by the amount of any actual social security benefit paid on the basis of the employee's nonrailroad employment in order to prevent a duplication of benefits based on those earnings. The tier I amount is also reduced in the event a social security benefit is payable to the employee on the basis of another person's earnings. For this reason, an annuitant is required to advise the Railroad Retirement Board if any benefits are received directly from the Social Security Administration or if those benefits increase.

If an employee *had qualified for dual benefits before 1975 and meets certain vesting requirements*, he or she can receive an additional annuity amount, which offsets, in part, the dual benefit reduction. This additional amount,

which reflects the dual benefits payable prior to 1975, is called the vested dual benefit payment.

Requirements for vested dual benefits.--Employees who worked for a railroad in 1974 and retired after 1974 are considered vested if on December 31, 1974, they had both 10 years of railroad service and sufficient quarters of coverage to qualify for a social security retirement benefit at age 62. Employees qualified on this basis are eligible for vested dual benefit amounts computed on their railroad and social security credits through December 31, 1974.

Employees who did not work for a railroad in 1974, but had 25 or more years of railroad service before 1975 or a current connection with the railroad industry on December 31, 1974, or a current connection when they retire, are also considered vested under the same conditions as persons who were railroad employees in 1974.

Other employees who completed 10 or more years of railroad service before 1975 but left the industry before 1974 are considered vested only if they had sufficient social security quarters of coverage to qualify for a social security retirement benefit as of the end of the year in which they left the railroad industry. Their vested dual benefit amount is based only on credits acquired through their last year of pre-1975 railroad service instead of through December 31, 1974.

Employees who do not qualify for a vested dual benefit may be eligible for a refund of any excess social security taxes they paid (see Dual Tax Payments).

Limitations on vested dual benefits.--Vested dual benefit payments are funded by annual appropriations from general U.S. Treasury revenues, rather than the railroad retirement payroll taxes and other revenues that finance

about 97% of the railroad retirement system's benefit payments.

Payment of these vested dual benefits is dependent on the time and amount of such appropriations. If the appropriation in a fiscal year is for less than the estimated total vested dual benefit payments, individual payments must be reduced.

Employees with Public, Non-Profit or Foreign Pensions

For employees first eligible for a railroad retirement annuity *and* a Federal, State or local government pension after 1985, there may be a reduction in the tier I amount for receipt of a public pension based, in part or in whole, on employment not covered by social security or railroad retirement after 1956. This may also apply to certain other payments not covered by railroad retirement or social security, such as from a non-profit organization or from a foreign government or a foreign employer, but it does not include military service pensions, payments by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or certain benefits payable by a foreign government as a result of a totalization agreement between that government and the United States.

Worker's Compensation

If an employee is receiving a *disability* annuity, the tier I portion may, under certain circumstances, be reduced for receipt of worker's compensation or public disability benefits.

If an annuitant becomes entitled to any pensions or benefits as described above, the Board should be notified immediately.

Spouses with Dual Benefits

Social Security Benefits

The tier I portion of a spouse annuity is reduced for any social security entitlement, regardless of whether the social security benefit is based on the spouse's own earnings, the employee's earnings or the earnings of another person. This reduction follows principles of social security law which, in effect, limit payment to the higher of any two or more benefits payable to an individual at one time.

Public Pensions

The tier I portion of a spouse annuity may also be reduced for receipt of any Federal, State or local pension separately payable to the spouse based on the spouse's own earnings. The reduction does not apply if the employment on which the public pension is based was covered under the Social Security Act on the last day of public employment. However, most military service pensions and payments from the Department of Veterans Affairs will not cause a reduction. For spouses subject to the government pension reduction, the tier I reduction is equal to $2/3$ of the amount of the government pension.

Employee Annuity

If both the husband and wife are qualified railroad employees and either had some railroad service before 1975, both can receive separate railroad retirement employee and spouse annuities, without a full dual benefit reduction.

If both the husband and wife started railroad employment after 1974, only the railroad retirement employee annuity or the spouse annuity, whichever he or she chooses, is payable.

Minimum Guaranty for Employee and Spouse Annuities

Under a special minimum guaranty provision, railroad families will not receive less in monthly benefits than they would have if railroad earnings were covered by social security rather than railroad retirement laws. This guaranty is intended to cover situations in which one or more members of a family would otherwise be eligible for a type of social security benefit which is not provided under the Railroad Retirement Act.

For example, social security provides children's benefits when an employee is disabled, retired, or deceased. The Railroad Retirement Act only provides children's benefits if the employee is deceased. Therefore, if a retired rail employee has children who would otherwise be eligible for a benefit under social security, the employee's annuity would be increased to reflect what social security would pay the family, unless the annuity is already more than that amount.

Railroad Retirement Maximum

The total amount of railroad retirement benefits payable to an employee and spouse at the time the employee's annuity begins is limited to a maximum based on the highest two years of creditable railroad retirement or social security covered earnings in the 10-year period ending with the year the employee's annuity begins. This maximum generally applies only at the time of the initial award, and benefits are subsequently increased for the cost of living regardless of whether or not a maximum limitation applies at the time of the initial award.

The maximum increases every year as the amounts of creditable earnings rise. Therefore, an employee who is affected by the maximum can still gain larger benefits by

continuing work after his or her earliest eligibility date so long as actual earnings also rise.

However, the maximum provision may also affect retirees with low earnings, or no earnings, in the 10-year period ending with the year the employee's annuity begins. An example of someone with low earnings could be an employee who accepted a separation allowance and then worked part-time social security covered jobs until retirement. Cases with no earnings could include Canadian employees whose coverage under the Railroad Retirement Act ceased after December 31, 1982, and persons working in noncovered Federal jobs. For more information on this provision, turn to page 50.

Cost-of-Living Increases in Employee and Spouse Retirement Benefits

After retirement, the *tier I* portions of both employees' and spouses' annuities are generally increased for higher living costs at the same time, and by the same percentage, as social security benefits. These increases, normally payable on January 1, are triggered under both programs when the Consumer Price Index rises during the 12 months ending the previous September 30. Generally, if the Index increases by 5%, for example, the tier I portion increases by 5%. Under certain circumstances, the increase can be based on average national wage increases rather than price increases.

If an annuitant is receiving both railroad retirement and social security benefits, the increased tier I portion is reduced by the increased social security benefit.

The *tier II* portions of retired employee and spouse annuities are normally increased annually by 32.5% of the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Tier II cost-of-living increases are generally payable at the same time as tier I cost-of-living increases. Vested dual benefit payments and supplemental annuities are not increased by these cost-of-living adjustments.

Working After Retirement

Neither a regular annuity nor a supplemental annuity is payable for any month in which a retired employee works for a railroad employer, including labor organizations (see exception on page 18 regarding local lodge employees). The tier I and vested dual benefit components of employee and spouse retirement annuities may be subject to certain limitations based on any earnings outside the railroad industry. Tier I and vested dual benefit components are subject to deductions if earnings exceed the exempt amounts applicable to social security beneficiaries. The deduction is \$1 in benefits for every \$3 earned over the exempt amount in a calendar year for those ages 65-69; for those under age 65 it is \$1 in benefits for every \$2 of earnings. An employee's earnings over the exempt amount may also reduce the spouse benefit.

Earnings consist of all wages received for services rendered plus any net earnings from self-employment. Interest, dividends, certain rental income or income from stocks, bonds, or other investments are not generally considered earnings for this purpose. Annual earnings in 1997 up to \$13,500 for those ages 65-69 and \$8,640 for those under age 65 are exempt from work deductions. However, no deduction is made for any months after the annuitant reaches age 70.

In the first year in which an employee is both entitled to an annuity and has a *non-work month*, a full annuity can be paid for those months in which the employee had low earnings or did not have substantial self-employment, no matter what total earnings for the year were. A non-work month is

one in which the employee neither earns over the monthly exempt amount nor has substantial self-employment. Otherwise, work deductions are based on annual earnings, whether or not the annuitant worked in every month and regardless of the amount of earnings in a particular month.

Annuitants who work after retirement and expect that their earnings for a year will be more than the annual exempt amount must promptly notify the Board and furnish an estimate of their expected earnings in order to prevent an overpayment and penalties. They should also notify the Board if their original estimate changes significantly.

Retired employees and spouses who work for their last pre-retirement nonrailroad employer are subject to an additional earnings deduction. Such employment will reduce tier II benefits and supplemental annuity payments, which are not otherwise subject to earnings deductions, by \$1 for each \$2 of compensation received, subject to a maximum reduction of 50%.

The deductions in the tier II benefits and supplemental annuities of individuals who work for pre-retirement nonrailroad employers apply even if earnings do not exceed the tier I exempt earnings limits. Also, while tier I and vested dual benefit earnings deductions stop when an annuitant attains age 70, these tier II and supplemental annuity deductions continue to apply after the attainment of age 70. Retired employees and spouses should therefore promptly notify the Board if they return to work for their last pre-retirement nonrailroad employer.

A spouse benefit is subject to reductions not only for the spouse's earnings, but also for the earnings of the employee, regardless of whether the earnings are from service for the last pre-retirement nonrailroad employer or other post-retirement employment.

If an employee was born before September 2, 1916, working for a railroad or railroad union after a supplemental annuity closing date will terminate a supplemental annuity permanently. Employees who were born after September 1, 1916, are not affected by the previous closing-date restriction.

Earnings of \$25 or more a month by a local lodge employee will prevent payment of the annuity for that month.

A spouse annuity is not payable for any month in which the employee's annuity is not payable, or for any month in which the spouse works for a railroad employer or railroad union.

Disability Annuities

If an annuity is based on disability, there are certain work restrictions that can affect payment, depending on the amount of earnings. The annuity is not payable for any month in which the annuitant earns more than \$400 in any employment or self-employment, exclusive of work-related expenses. Withheld payments will be restored if earnings for the year are less than \$5,000 after deduction of disability-related work expenses. Otherwise, the annuity is subject to a deduction of one month's benefit for each multiple of \$400 earned over \$4,800 (the last \$200 or more of earnings over \$4,800 counts as \$400). Failure to report such earnings could involve a penalty charge.

These disability work restrictions cease upon a disabled employee annuitant's attainment of age 65, when the annuitant becomes subject to the work and earnings restrictions applicable to employee annuities based on age and service. This transition is effective no earlier than age 65 even if the annuitant had 30 years of service.

If a disabled annuitant works after retirement, this may also raise a question about the possibility of that individ-

ual's recovery from disability, regardless of the amount of earnings. Consequently, any earnings must be reported promptly to avoid overpayments, which are recoverable by the Board and may also include penalties.

When Annuities Stop

Payment of an annuity stops upon an annuitant's death, and the annuity is not payable for any day in the month of death.

A *disability* annuity stops after the employee recovers from the disability; it can be reinstated if the disabling condition recurs.

For retirees receiving *supplemental annuities*, who were born before September 2, 1916, a return to railroad service would result in the permanent loss of a supplemental annuity.

A *spouse annuity* stops if the employee's annuity terminates, or the spouse annuity was based on caring for a child and the child is no longer under 18 or disabled or the child is no longer in the spouse's care (but the spouse annuity may continue if she or he is qualified without the child or it can resume when the spouse attains a qualifying age).

While a *divorce* ends eligibility for a two-tier spouse annuity, a divorced spouse may, under conditions described previously, qualify for a divorced spouse's annuity.

A *divorced spouse's annuity* stops upon remarriage or upon entitlement to a social security benefit, based on her or his own earnings, if the unreduced social security benefit is equal to or greater than one-half of the employee's unreduced tier I amount.

It is important to notify the Railroad Retirement Board promptly if one of the above changes occurs. Failure to report can result in an overpayment, which the Board will take action to recover, sometimes with interest or penalties. Failure to report changes promptly or making a false statement can also result in a fine or imprisonment.

Survivor Benefits

Basic Service Requirement

Annuities are payable to surviving widows and widowers, children and certain other dependents. Lump-sum benefits are payable after the death of a railroad employee only if there are no qualified survivors of the employee immediately eligible for annuities. With the exception of a residual lump-sum death benefit, eligibility for survivor benefits depends on whether or not the employee was “insured” under the Railroad Retirement Act at the time of death.

An employee is insured if he or she has at least 10 years of railroad service and a “current connection” with the railroad industry as of the month the annuity begins or death. The current connection requirement is described at the beginning of this pamphlet.

If a deceased employee was not so insured, jurisdiction of any survivor benefits payable is transferred to the Social Security Administration and survivor benefits are paid by that agency instead of the Board. Regardless of which agency has jurisdiction, the deceased employee's railroad retirement and social security credits will both be used for the purpose of benefit computations.

Types of Survivor Benefits

Annuities are payable to widows, widowers, and unmarried children; in certain cases, benefits are also payable to parents, remarried widow(er)s, grandchildren and surviving divorced spouses.

WIDOWS' and **WIDOWERS' ANNUITIES** are payable at:

Age 60; age reductions are applied to annuities awarded before age 65. Beginning in the year 2000, the eligibility age for unreduced annuities will gradually rise from 65 to 67.

Ages 50-59 if the widow(er) is totally and permanently disabled and unable to work in any regular employment. The disability must have begun within seven years after the employee's death or within seven years after the termination of an annuity based on caring for a child of the deceased employee. A five-month waiting period is required after the onset of disability before a disability annuity can begin.

Any age if the widow(er) is caring for an unmarried child of the deceased employee under age 18 or a disabled child of any age who became disabled before age 22.

Survivor annuities may also be payable to a *surviving divorced spouse, or remarried widow(er)*. Benefits are limited to the amounts social security would pay and therefore are less than the amount of the survivor annuity otherwise payable.

A surviving divorced spouse may qualify if she or he was married to the employee for at least 10 years, is unmarried or remarried under the conditions described in the next paragraph, and is age 60 or older (50 if disabled). A surviving divorced spouse who is unmarried can qualify at any age if caring for the employee's child and the child is under

age 16 or disabled, in which case the 10-year marriage requirement does not apply.

The portion of a survivor annuity equivalent to a social security benefit may be paid to a widow(er) or surviving divorced spouse who remarries after age 60, or to a disabled widow(er) or disabled surviving divorced spouse who remarries after age 50; however, remarriage prior to age 60 (or age 50 if disabled) would not prevent eligibility if such remarriage ends. Such social security level benefits may also be paid to a younger widow(er) or surviving divorced spouse caring for the employee's child who is under age 16 or disabled, if the remarriage is to a person receiving railroad retirement or social security benefits or the remarriage ends.

OTHER SURVIVOR ANNUITIES are payable to:

A child under age 18.

A child age 18 in full-time attendance at an elementary or secondary school, until the student attains age 19 or the end of the school term in progress when the student attains age 19. In most cases where a student attains age 19 during the school term, benefits are limited to the two months following the month age 19 is attained.

A disabled child over age 18 if the child became totally and permanently disabled before age 22.

A dependent grandchild meeting any of the requirements described above for a child, if both the grandchild's parents are deceased or disabled.

A parent at age 60 who was dependent on the employee for at least half of the parent's support. If the employee was also survived by a widow(er) or child who can qualify for an annuity, the parent's annuity is limited to the amount that social security would pay.

Survivor Annuity Estimates

The best way for survivors to obtain an annuity estimate is to visit or telephone the nearest Board field office. Active or retired employees who are concerned about the amount of benefits which would be payable to their survivors may also receive estimates from the nearest Board field office.

The following information may be helpful in providing an idea of the amount of potential survivor benefits:

The average annuity awarded to widow(er)s in fiscal year 1996, excluding remarried widow(er)s and surviving divorced spouses, was \$858 a month. Children received \$741 a month, on the average. Total family benefits for widow(er)s with children averaged about \$2,060 a month. The average annuity awarded to remarried widow(er)s or surviving divorced spouses in fiscal year 1996 was \$574 a month.

If the spouse of a retired employee is receiving an annuity from the Board, the survivor annuity will be at least as much as the spouse annuity at the time of the employee's death.

Survivor Annuity Tiers

Survivor annuities, like retirement annuities, consist of tier I and tier II components.

Tier I is based on the deceased employee's combined railroad retirement and social security credits, and is generally equivalent to the amount that would have been payable under social security.

Tier II amounts are percentages of the deceased employee's tier II amount, as described in the section on formulas at the back of this pamphlet.

Survivors with Dual Benefits

Social Security Benefits

The tier I portion is reduced by the amount of any social security benefits received by a survivor annuitant, even if the social security benefits are based on the survivor's own earnings. This reduction follows the principles of social security law which, in effect, limit payment to the higher of any two or more benefits payable to an individual at one time. When both railroad retirement annuities and social security benefits are payable, the payments are generally combined into a single check issued through the Board. A survivor annuitant should notify the Board if any benefits are received directly from the Social Security Administration or if those benefits increase.

Public Pensions

The tier I portion of a widow's or widower's annuity may be reduced for receipt of any Federal, State or local government pension based on the widow(er)'s own earnings. The reduction does not apply if the employment on which the public pension is based was covered under social security as of the last day of the individual's employment. However, most military service pensions and payments from the Department of Veterans Affairs will not cause a reduction. For those subject to the government pension reduction, the tier I reduction is equal to 2/3 of the amount of the government pension.

Employee Annuity

If a widow(er) is qualified for a railroad retirement employee annuity as well as a survivor annuity, a special guaranty applies in some cases. If both the widow(er) and the deceased employee started railroad employment after 1974, the survivor annuity payable to the widow(er) is reduced by the amount of the employee annuity.

If either the deceased employee or the survivor annuitant had some service before 1975 but had not completed 120 months of railroad service before 1975, the employee annuity and the tier II portion of the survivor annuity would be payable to the widow(er). The tier I portion of the survivor annuity would be payable only to the extent that it exceeds the tier I portion of the employee annuity.

If either the deceased employee or the survivor annuitant completed 120 months of railroad service before 1975, the widow or dependent widower would receive both an employee annuity and a survivor annuity, without a full dual benefit reduction.

Cost-of-Living Increases in Survivor Annuities

Cost-of-living increases are normally made in January on the basis of increases in national prices or, in some circumstances, average national wages, and calculated the same way as cost-of-living increases in employee and spouse annuities.

Work and Earnings Limitations

A survivor annuity is not payable for any month the survivor works for a railroad or railroad union.

Survivors who are receiving social security benefits have their railroad retirement annuity and social security benefit combined for earnings limitations purposes. The combined annuity and benefit is reduced \$1 for every \$3 of earnings over \$13,500 in 1997 for those ages 65-69; the reduction is \$1 for every \$2 of earnings over \$8,640 if the survivor is under age 65. Earnings limitations do not apply to any annuitants age 70 or older, starting with the month in which they are 70. In the first year in which a survivor is both entitled to an annuity and has a non-work month, a

full annuity can be paid for those months in which the survivor had low earnings or did not have substantial self-employment, no matter what total earnings for the year were.

As work and earnings may affect the payment of an annuity, they must be reported promptly to the Board in order to prevent potential overpayments and penalties.

These earnings restrictions do not apply to disabled widow(er)s under age 60 or to disabled children. However, any work or earnings by a disability annuitant must be reported and is reviewed to determine whether it indicates recovery from the disability.

When Survivor Payments Stop

Payments stop upon death, and no annuity is payable for the month of death.

A widow(er)'s annuity or surviving divorced spouse's benefit stops if (1) the annuity was based on caring for a child under age 18 (16 for a surviving divorced spouse) or a disabled child and the child is no longer under age 18 (16 for a surviving divorced spouse) or disabled, or (2) the annuity was based on disability and the beneficiary recovers from the disability before age 60. A disability annuity can be reinstated if the disability recurs within seven years. Remarriage will reduce a widow(er)'s annuity rate, and, in some cases, prevent payment.

A child's or grandchild's annuity will stop if he or she (1) marries, (2) reaches age 18, or (3) recovers from the disability on which his or her annuity was based. If the child is 18 and a full-time elementary or high school student, the annuity stops upon graduation from high school, attainment of age 19, or the end of the first school term after attainment of age 19. In most cases where a student attains age 19 during the school term, benefits are limited to the two months following the month age 19 is attained.

A parent's survivor annuity may stop upon remarriage; in certain cases, a remarried parent is entitled to a tier I benefit.

Any of the above occurrences should be reported promptly to the Board in order to prevent an overpayment.

Lump-Sum Death Benefits

A lump-sum death benefit is payable to certain survivors of an employee with 10 or more years of railroad service and a current connection with the railroad industry if there is no survivor immediately eligible for an annuity upon the employee's death.

The amount payable depends primarily on whether the deceased employee (1) was credited with 10 years of service before January 1, 1975, in which case the average benefit payable is about \$850, or (2) completed 10 years of railroad service after 1974, in which case the lump-sum benefit is \$255.

If the employee had 10 years of service prior to 1975, the lump-sum benefit is payable to the widow(er) if she or he were either living with or supported by the employee at the time of death, or if the employee were under a court order for support. If the employee was not survived by a qualified widow(er), the benefit may be paid to the funeral home or the payer of the funeral expenses, but the amount paid cannot exceed the actual costs involved. If the employee acquired 10 years of service after 1974, the lump sum is payable *only* to the widow(er) living in the same household as the employee at the time of the employee's death.

If a widow(er) is eligible for monthly benefits at the time of the employee's death, but the survivor had excess earnings deductions which prevented annuity payments or for any other reason did not receive monthly benefits in the 12-month period beginning with the month of the employee's death totaling at least as much as the lump sum, the

difference between the lump-sum benefit and monthly benefits actually paid, if any, is payable in the form of a deferred lump-sum benefit.

Residual Lump-Sum Payment

There is an additional death benefit--a residual payment--*for which an insured status is not required*. The residual lump sum is, in effect, a refund of a deceased employee's pre-1975 railroad retirement taxes plus an allowance in lieu of interest. The residual amount is reduced for any retirement benefits that have been paid on the basis of the employee's service, except for the vested dual benefit, and for any survivor benefits previously paid by either the Railroad Retirement Board or the Social Security Administration. Therefore, if an employee received an annuity for two or more years, there is little chance that a residual would be payable to his or her survivors.

A residual cannot be paid if there are immediate or future monthly survivor benefits payable. However, a widow(er) or parent who would be eligible in the future can, before attaining age 60, elect to waive future rights to monthly benefits in order to receive the residual payment. The residual cannot be paid if there is a surviving divorced spouse who could qualify for monthly benefits unless she or he waives all rights to future benefits.

Once a residual is paid, no further benefits are payable on the basis of the employee's railroad earnings.

Furthermore, the widow(er) or parent electing a residual also gives up rights to Medicare based on the deceased employee's railroad service. If the individual is not qualified for Medicare on her or his own earnings, she or he could qualify for Medicare as an uninsured person. However, she or he would have to pay substantial premiums for hospital insurance coverage, in addition to the normally required medical insurance premiums.

The residual payment is made to the employee's widow(er) (who was living with the employee), children, grandchildren, parents, brothers and sisters, or estate, in that order of precedence. It cannot be paid to a surviving divorced spouse. If an employee wishes any residual payment that may become due to be made differently, he or she can file a designation of beneficiary with the Board. The forms are available at any field office. Once such a designation is made, the employee must file a new one if he or she ever wants to change the beneficiary. The average residual lump sum paid in 1996 was approximately \$3,800.

Retirement and Survivor Information

Applying for an Annuity

Applications for railroad retirement or survivor benefits are generally filed at one of the Board's field offices, or with a traveling Board representative at an itinerant point, or by telephone and mail. The Board accepts applications up to three months in advance of an annuity beginning date. However, applications for employee disability annuities should not be filed until an employee is no longer in compensated service. Compensated service includes the receipt of pay for time lost, some wage continuation payments, or any other employer compensation preventing the payment of railroad retirement benefits.

Under the Board's Customer Service Plan, persons who filed for their railroad retirement employee or spouse annuity in advance will receive their first payment, or a decision, within 45 days of their date of retirement. Those who filed for a disability annuity will receive their first payment, or a decision, within 120 days from the date they filed their application. Persons who filed for a railroad retirement survivor annuity or lump-sum benefit will receive their first payment, or a decision, within 75 days from the date they filed their application, or became entitled to benefits, if later.

To expedite filing, applicants should telephone their local Board office. Certain documents are required when filing a railroad retirement annuity application, such as:

For Employees and Spouses:

- ✓ Proof of an employee's *age*.
- ✓ Proof of any *military service* that may be used to provide annuity eligibility or to increase the annuity.
- ✓ Proof of *marriage* if the spouse is eligible or will shortly become eligible for a spouse annuity. A divorced spouse must also furnish proof of *divorce* from the employee.
- ✓ Proof of the spouse's or divorced spouse's *age*.
- ✓ Proof of a *child's relationship and age*, if the spouse is applying for an annuity based on caring for the employee's child.
- ✓ Notice of any social security benefit *award* or other social security claim determination.

The best proof of age is a certified copy of a civil or church document recorded at or close to the time of birth. The best proof of marriage is a certified copy of the public or church record or the original marriage certificate. A divorced spouse would be expected to furnish a copy of the final divorce decree. Proof of military service may be a certificate of discharge, or any official military record that shows the dates of service.

Applicants for disability annuities are required to submit supporting medical information. They are sometimes asked to take a special medical examination given by a doctor named by the Board.

The *retroactivity of a retirement annuity application* is limited to one year for disability annuities and six months for full age annuities. Reduced age annuities to those age 60 to 61 with 30 years of service and their spouses can also

have up to six months' retroactivity; there is no retroactivity for other reduced age annuities. An employee and spouse must be 60 or 62 for a full month before a reduced age annuity can be paid; a spouse must be 60 for a full month for an unreduced annuity.

Any social security benefits due the retired employee or family member which begin after 1974 are paid through the Railroad Retirement Board. Even though the Board processes payment, in all other respects the Social Security Administration is responsible for the adjudication.

For Survivors:

✓ A widow(er) must furnish proof of age, proof of marriage and proof of the employee's death. A surviving divorced spouse must furnish proof of divorce from the employee. If applying for a disability annuity, the widow(er) would also have to provide supporting medical evidence. A parent must furnish proof of relationship to the employee and proof of support from the employee.

✓ If children are eligible for benefits, proof of the relationship and age of each child would be needed. If a child is over age 18 and disabled, supporting medical evidence would be required. Eighteen-year old students would have to provide proof of full-time elementary or high school attendance.

Retroactivity of a survivor annuity application is 12 months for disabled widow(er)s and six months for age 65 widow(er)s, mothers (fathers), children and parents. Retroactivity for widow(er)s ages 60-62 is six months if it does not increase the age reduction (this does not apply to surviving divorced spouses or remarried widow(er)s). Otherwise, there is generally no retroactivity for reduced age widow(er)s' annuities. Lump-sum death benefit applications must be filed within two years after the death of the

employee. There is no time limit on filing for a residual payment.

Monitoring Retirement and Survivor Benefit Payments

Under several monitoring programs now in effect, the Board maintains contact with retirement and survivor beneficiaries in order to ensure the reporting of events which would require suspension or termination of monthly benefits. The records of beneficiaries are also checked with the Social Security Administration because annuities may be affected by nonrailroad earnings and because entitlement to social security benefits affects the amount of all annuities.

Right of Appeal

Persons who believe that their claims have not been adjudicated correctly may ask for reconsideration by the Board's Office of Programs. If not satisfied with that review, the applicant may appeal to the Board's Bureau of Hearings and Appeals.

Further appeals can be carried to the three-member Board itself, and beyond the Board to Federal courts. The Board's field office personnel will explain these appeals procedures and the time limits on filing appeals to those seeking reconsideration of their claims.

Garnishment/Property Settlements

Garnishment

Certain percentages of an employee, spouse or survivor annuity may be subject to legal process (i.e., garnishment) to enforce an obligation for child support and/or alimony payments.

Property Settlements

Employee tier II benefits, vested dual benefits and supplemental annuities are subject to court-ordered property settlements in proceedings related to divorce, annulment or legal separation. Tier I benefits are *not* subject to property settlements.

If Requirements for Benefits Are not Met

Retirement annuities are not payable by the Board if an employee has less than 120 months of creditable service, including any creditable military service.

Survivor annuities are not payable if a deceased employee had less than 120 months of creditable service, or did not have a current connection with the railroad industry.

In either of the above circumstances, the employee's railroad retirement credits would be transferred to the Social Security Administration and treated as social security credits. Benefits paid by that agency would accordingly take into account both railroad and nonrailroad earnings.

The Railroad Retirement Act does not allow a former railroad employee to withdraw his or her retirement taxes. Like social security taxes, railroad retirement taxes are not refundable unless retirement tax withholding has exceeded annual maximums.

Railroad Retirement Taxes

By law, railroad retirement tier I taxes are coordinated with social security taxes and increase automatically when social security taxes rise. Employees and employers pay tier I taxes which are the same as social security taxes. In addition, both employees and employers pay tier II taxes to

Table 3.--1997 Regular Railroad Retirement Taxes

	Tax rate	Taxable annual earnings	
<hr/>			
Tier I			
Employees & Employers	7.65%*	\$65,400	
Tier II			
Employees	4.90%	\$48,600	
Employers	16.10%	\$48,600	
<hr/>			
Annual regular taxes on employees earning \$65,400			
	Tier I	Tier II	Total
Employees	\$5,003.10	\$2,381.40	\$7,384.50
Employers	\$5,003.10	\$7,824.60	\$12,827.70

* The tier I tax rate is divided into 6.20% for railroad retirement and 1.45% for Medicare hospital insurance. The 1997 maximum earnings base for railroad retirement is \$65,400 and the Medicare hospital insurance tax is applied to all earnings. Consequently, employee and employer contributions continue to be made at the 1.45% rate, even after the employee has earned \$65,400.

finance railroad retirement benefit payments over and above social security levels.

Railroad retirement taxes apply to earnings on an annual basis. The amounts of earnings subject to these taxes are determined annually on the basis of national wage levels.

Supplemental annuities are financed by taxes on employers only. In most cases, the tax is on work-hours paid for in the railroad industry at a rate determined quarterly by the Board. In the first quarter of 1997, railroad employers paid 35 cents per each work-hour to finance supplemental annuities.

Dual Tax Payments

Since 1975, railroad employees who also worked for a social security covered employer in the same year may, under certain circumstances, receive a tax credit equivalent to any excess social security taxes withheld.

Employees who worked for two or more railroads in a year, or who had tier I taxes withheld from their Railroad Retirement Board sickness insurance benefits in addition to their railroad earnings, may be eligible for a tax credit of any excess tier I or tier II railroad retirement taxes withheld. Employees who had tier I taxes withheld from their supplemental sickness benefits may also be eligible for a tax credit of any excess tier I tax. Such tax credits may be claimed on an employee's Federal income tax return.

Employees who worked for two or more railroads, or had both railroad retirement and social security taxes withheld from their earnings, should see Internal Revenue Service publication 505, *Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax*, for information on how to figure any excess railroad retirement or social security tax withheld.

Dual Railroad Retirement-Social Security Taxes Paid, 1951-74

An employee with 10 or more years of railroad service who is not entitled to a vested dual benefit payment may be entitled to a refund of excess social security taxes if his or her combined taxable earnings from the railroad retirement and social security systems in any year in the period 1951-1974 exceeded a maximum annual amount creditable under the Railroad Retirement Act. Eligible employees will receive their refunds from the Board at retirement without applying for them. In the event an employee should die before receiving the refund, payment will be made to the employee's survivors.

Separation or Severance Payments

A lump sum, approximating railroad retirement tier II payroll taxes deducted from separation or severance payments, may be paid upon retirement to employees with 10 years of service or their survivors if the separation or severance payments did not yield additional railroad retirement service credits. The lump-sum provision applies to separation and severance payments made after 1984.

Federal Income Tax on Railroad Retirement Benefits

The tier I portion of a railroad retirement annuity that is actually equivalent to a social security benefit is treated as a social security benefit for Federal income tax purposes. Depending on the amount of other income received in the taxable year, a portion of these benefit payments may be subject to Federal income tax.

Tier I benefits exceeding social security benefits, such as early retirement benefits payable between ages 60 and 62, and many occupational disability annuities, plus the tier II portions of railroad retirement annuities, vested dual bene-

fits, and supplemental annuities paid by the Board are treated like private and public service pensions for Federal income tax purposes. The Railroad Retirement Act excludes benefits paid by the Board from State and local income tax.

The Railroad Retirement Board and the Social Security Administration issue tax information statements to annuitants each January. In the absence of a request not to withhold, taxes are withheld from U.S. citizens or residents whose railroad retirement benefits in excess of the social security equivalent level total more than certain annual threshold amounts. Any amounts withheld during the taxable year are reflected on the annual statements.

Service and Earnings Records

The Railroad Retirement Board maintains a record of all covered railroad service and creditable earnings after 1936. The information is recorded under the employee's social security account number used by the employer to report service and compensation to the Board.

Additional service months may be deemed in some cases where an employee does not actually work in every month of the year. For additional service months to be deemed, the employee's compensation for the year, up to the tier II maximum, must exceed an amount equal to $1/12$ of the tier II maximum multiplied by the number of service months actually worked. The excess amount is then divided by $1/12$ of the tier II maximum; the result, rounded up to a whole number, yields the number of deemed service months. The employee must be in an employment relation (on an approved leave of absence) with a covered railroad employer, or be an employee representative, during a deemed service month. An employee may never be credited with more than 12 service months in any calendar year.

Except for on-the-job injuries, the first six months of sickness insurance benefits payable by the Board are sub-

ject to tier I taxes and credited as compensation for tier I benefits, but are not credited as service months.

Military Service

Military service may be credited towards retirement benefits under certain conditions. To be creditable as compensation under the Railroad Retirement Act, service in the U.S. Armed Forces must be preceded by railroad service in the same or preceding calendar year. With the exceptions noted, the employee must also have entered active military service when the United States was at war or in a state of national emergency or have served in the Armed Forces involuntarily.

The war and national emergency periods that affect current entitlements are:

- September 8, 1939, to June 14, 1948.
- December 16, 1950, to September 14, 1978.
- August 2, 1990, to date as yet undetermined.

If military service began during a war or national emergency period, any service the employee was required to continue in beyond the end of the war or national emergency is creditable, except that voluntary service extending beyond September 14, 1978, is not creditable and an employee who voluntarily entered military service from January 1, 1947, through June 14, 1948, can only receive credit for such military service through June 14, 1948. However, such railroad workers, as well as railroad workers who voluntarily served in the Armed Forces between June 15, 1948, and December 15, 1950, when there was not a national state of emergency in force, can be given railroad retirement credit for their military service if they performed railroad service in the year they entered or the year before they entered military service, and if they returned to rail service in the year their military service ended or in the following year and had no intervening nonrailroad employment.

In some cases where military service is creditable as compensation under the Railroad Retirement Act, it may be more advantageous for the military service to be treated as social security credit instead. If a retiring employee has minor children and needs additional social security credit to qualify for social security benefits, or if a retiree needs additional social security credit to qualify for vested dual benefits, it may be advantageous to claim military service as social security credit. In most other cases, it is generally more advantageous if military service is credited as compensation under the Railroad Retirement Act.

The Board will determine the most advantageous treatment of military service for retiring employees.

Form BA-6

Each year employees in the industry receive a Certificate of Service Months and Compensation (Form BA-6) from the Board or from their employers. This annual statement, prepared by the Board, is important because it provides both a current and cumulative record of an employee's railroad service and compensation. It includes separation allowances and severance payments as well as miscellaneous compensation, such as taxable sickness payments. It does not, however, reflect military service or rail service before 1937, which can also be creditable. The BA-6 form should be carefully reviewed to make sure that it is correct.

If an employee disagrees with the information shown on the BA-6 form, he or she should write to the Board as early as possible. The law limits the period during which corrections can be made. All letters concerning BA-6 forms should show the employee's social security number and should be addressed to:

**Chief, Employer Service and Training
U.S. Railroad Retirement Board
844 North Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092**

Railroad Retirement Annuity Formula Components

The following describes railroad retirement annuity formula components as applied to new awards. The cost-of-living adjustments applied to annuities are described in previous pages of this pamphlet.

Employee Retirement Annuity

The amount of a regular annuity is the total of portions which are computed separately under different formulas and called tiers, plus any vested dual benefit payment also due.

Tier I

The first tier is calculated in generally the same way as a social security benefit. Any nonrailroad social security credits of an employee are combined with his or her railroad retirement credits for tier I computational purposes.

In computing tier I, an employee's creditable earnings are adjusted to take into account the changes in wage levels over a worker's lifetime. This procedure, called indexing, increases creditable earnings from past years to reflect average national wage levels just prior to the employee's first year of eligibility. The adjusted earnings are used to calculate "average indexed monthly earnings," and a formula is applied to determine the gross tier I amount.

For those first eligible in 1997, the gross tier I is equal to:

- 90% of the first \$455 of average indexed monthly earnings, plus
- 32% of the amount of these earnings over \$455 up to \$2,741, plus
- 15% of these earnings in excess of \$2,741.

Delayed retirement credits.--Tier I benefits are increased for each year an employee delays retirement past normal retirement age, currently 65, up until age 70. Delayed retirement credits are also given if benefits are withheld because of work deductions after normal retirement age. Delayed retirement credits are 1% per year for those who attained age 62 prior to 1979 and 3% per year for those who attained age 62 prior to 1987; they gradually increase to 8% per year for those attaining age 62 in 2005 or later.

Age reductions.--For employees retiring at ages 62-64 with less than 30 years of service, age reductions are applied separately to the components of an annuity. The tier I reduction is $1/180$ for each month the employee is under age 65 when his or her annuity begins (maximum reduction of 20% at age 62). As mentioned earlier, beginning in the year 2000, the retirement age will gradually rise from 65 to 67. The maximum annuity reduction for retirement at age 62 will gradually increase from 20% to 30%. This does not affect those who retire at age 62 with 30 years of service.

The retirement age for employee and spouse benefits increases from 65 to 66 and from 66 to 67 at the rate of two months per year over two separate six-year periods. These changes also affect how reduced benefits are computed for early retirement. The increase in retirement age from age 65 to age 66 affects those people who attain early retirement age in the years 2000 through 2005. The retirement

age will remain at age 66 for people reaching early retirement age during the years 2006 through 2016. The increase in retirement age from age 66 to age 67 affects those who attain early retirement age in the years 2017 through 2022. For people who attain age 62 in 2022 and after the retirement age will be 67.

Actuarially reduced benefits will continue to be available but at greater reductions. The reduction factor for early retirement of an employee will remain the same as under preamendment law for the first 36 months of the reduction period regardless of the age of initial entitlement and will decrease to $1/240$ for each month (if any) over 36. This will result in a gradual increase in the reduction at age 62 to 30% for an employee once the age 67 retirement age is in effect.

Age reductions are also required in the tier I annuity amounts of 30-year employees retiring at ages 60-61 who attained age 60 or completed 30 years of service after June 1984. The age reductions are applied *only* to the tier I annuity portion. If the employee attained 60/30 eligibility between July 1, 1984, and December 31, 1985, tier I is permanently reduced by approximately 10%. If an employee born before 1938 attains 60/30 eligibility after December 1985, tier I will be permanently reduced by approximately 20%. For those born after 1937, the reduction will gradually increase as described earlier. In all three cases the tier I amount is frozen until the first month throughout which the employee is age 62. It will then be recomputed to reflect interim increases in national wage levels and will become subject to future cost-of-living increases. No reduction will apply if the employee attained 60/30 eligibility before July 1984 or retires at age 62 or older with 30 years of service.

Worker's compensation reductions.--For employees who are under age 65 and receiving a *disability annuity*, the tier I amount is, under certain circumstances, reduced for receipt of worker's compensation or public disability benefits.

Table 4.--Normal Retirement Ages for Employees and Spouses by Year of Birth

Year of birth	Normal retirement age
1937 or earlier	65
1938	65 and 2 months
1939	65 and 4 months
1940	65 and 6 months
1941	65 and 8 months
1942	65 and 10 months
1943-54	66
1955	66 and 2 months
1956	66 and 4 months
1957	66 and 6 months
1958	66 and 8 months
1959	66 and 10 months
1960 and later	67

Social security reductions.--After any required age reduction, the tier I amount is *reduced by the amount of any social security benefits* also payable.

Reductions for public, non-profit or foreign pensions.--For employees who attain eligibility for *both* tier I benefits and *certain government pension or other payments* after 1985, a reduction may be required for receipt of a public pension based, in part or in whole, on employment not covered by railroad retirement or social security after 1956. This also applies to payments from a non-profit organization or from a foreign government or employer. In

no case will an employee's tier I benefit be reduced by more than $1/2$ of his or her pension from noncovered employment.

Tier II

The second tier of a regular annuity is computed under a separate formula, and is based on railroad service alone. Tier II benefits are equal to $7/10$ of 1% of the employee's average monthly earnings using the tier II tax base in the 60 months of highest earnings, times his or her years of service in the rail industry. The tier II component is reduced by 25% of any employee vested dual benefit amount due.

Age reductions required for those employees retiring at ages 62-64 with less than 30 years of service are also applied to the tier II component of an annuity. The reduction is $1/180$ for each month the employee is under age 65 when his or her annuity begins.

Beginning in the year 2000, the retirement age will gradually rise as mentioned earlier. However, if an employee had any creditable railroad service before August 12, 1983, the retirement age for tier II purposes will remain 65.

Amount of Vested Dual Benefit Payment

To determine this additional annuity amount for a retired employee meeting the vesting requirements, the Railroad Retirement Board computes a social security benefit based solely on the individual's railroad service before 1975, and a social security benefit based solely on nonrailroad earnings before 1975. The vested dual benefit is the amount by which the total of these two computations exceeds a social security benefit based on combined railroad and nonrailroad earnings before 1975.

The vested dual benefit is increased by the cumulative cost-of-living percentage increases applicable to tier I benefits that occurred between January 1, 1975, and the date of retirement or January 1, 1982, whichever was earlier. The

computed amount is then frozen; that is, no further cost-of-living increases are applied thereafter. The amount of any vested dual benefit due is added to the tier portions and paid as part of a regular annuity.

The same age reductions applied to the tier I and tier II components of those employees retiring at ages 62-64 with less than 30 years of service are also applied to the vested dual benefit component of an annuity.

Supplemental Annuity Formula

The amount of a supplemental annuity awarded after 1974 is equal to \$23 plus \$4 for each year of service over 25, up to a maximum of \$43. A fraction of \$4 is added for each fractional year of service.

If a retired employee also receives a private pension paid for entirely or in part by a railroad, the supplemental annuity is subject to reduction. The reduction is equal to the amount of the pension paid for by the employer. If the employer reduces the private pension because of the supplemental annuity, the amount of the reduction is restored to the supplemental annuity but does not raise it over the \$43 maximum. There is no reduction in the supplemental annuity for any part of a private pension paid for by the employee alone nor is there a reduction for a pension paid by a railroad labor organization.

Spouse Annuity

The spouse annuity formula is based on certain percentages of the employee's tier I and tier II amounts.

Tier I

The first tier of a spouse annuity is generally 1/2 of the employee's tier I amount after any reduction for the employee's noncovered service pension but before any reduction in the employee's annuity for early retirement (except for 60/30 cases as explained below) or entitlement to a social security benefit.

Spouse age reductions.--Age reductions required for those spouses ages 62-64 of employees retiring with less than 30 years of service are applied separately to each annuity component. The tier I reduction is $1/144$ for each month the spouse is under age 65 when her or his annuity begins (maximum reduction of 25% at age 62). Beginning in the year 2000, full retirement age for a spouse will gradually rise, just as for an employee. Actuarially reduced benefits will continue to be available but at greater reductions. The reduction factor for early retirement of a spouse will remain the same as under preamendment law for the first 36 months of the reduction period regardless of the age of initial entitlement and will decrease to $1/240$ for each month (if any) over 36. This will result in a gradual increase in the reduction at age 62 to 35% for a spouse once the age 67 retirement age is in effect.

Age reductions required for the spouses of employees with 30 years of service who did not attain 60/30 eligibility before July 1984 are applied only to the tier I portion of the spouse annuity. If the employee attained 60/30 eligibility before July 1984 or retires at age 62 with 30 years' service, the spouse tier I portion is *not* subject to these reductions.

If the employee did not attain 60/30 eligibility before July 1984 and retires before age 62, the spouse of such an employee will receive a reduced tier I benefit, even if the spouse does not retire until age 62.

In reduced 60/30 spouse cases, the tier I benefit is equal to $1/2$ of the employee's reduced tier I on the employee's annuity beginning date and is also frozen until the first month *throughout which both* the employee and spouse are age 62. At that time, it is recomputed based on $1/2$ of the employee's *gross* tier I amount. It is then reduced for each month the spouse is under full retirement age. If at the time of recomputation the spouse is already at full retirement age, or the spouse has a minor or disabled child in care, no age reduction would apply.

The spouse of a disability annuitant (who is otherwise eligible for a 60/30 age annuity) will receive a greater age reduction than other 60/30 cases. If the spouse is entitled based on having a minor or disabled child in care, there is no age reduction.

Reductions for other benefits.--After any age reduction required for the spouse's early retirement, the spouse tier I amount is reduced by the amount of any *social security benefit*. Also, if both the employee and spouse are railroad employees and either one had some railroad service before 1975, the spouse tier I amount is reduced by the amount of the railroad employee tier I to which the spouse is entitled and that reduction is restored in the spouse tier II amount.

The tier I amount may *also be reduced for Federal, State or local government pension payments* based on the spouse's own earnings. For spouses subject to the public pension reduction, the tier I reduction is equal to $2/3$ of the public pension.

The spouse tier I amount may also be reduced if the employee under age 65 is receiving a disability annuity and a worker's compensation or public disability benefit.

Divorced spouse.--The annuity of a divorced spouse is limited to the tier I amount and thus equal to what social security would pay.

Tier II

The second tier amount is 45% of the employee's tier II amount. If the employee is awarded a vested dual benefit, the employee tier II amount used in computing the spouse benefit is the amount after the 25% reduction for the employee's vested dual benefit entitlement.

Age reductions.--For spouses ages 62-64 of employees retiring with less than 30 years of service, the tier II age reduction is $1/144$ for each month the spouse is under age 65 when her or his annuity begins. Beginning in the year

2000, full retirement age will gradually rise to age 67. However, if a railroad employee had any creditable railroad service before August 12, 1983, the employee and spouse retirement age for tier II purposes will remain 65.

Age reductions are not applied to spouse annuities based on the spouse's caring for a child.

Dual Annuities

If a spouse is also a railroad employee annuitant and both the employee and spouse started railroad employment after 1974, only the railroad employee annuity or the spouse annuity, whichever is larger, is payable to each spouse unless the smaller annuity is chosen.

A spouse who is also entitled to a survivor annuity on a different earnings record will likewise receive only the higher benefit unless the smaller benefit is chosen.

Railroad Retirement Maximum

The total amount of monthly railroad retirement annuities payable to an employee and spouse is limited to a maximum geared to the employee's average railroad retirement or social security covered monthly earnings prior to retirement. The first step in calculating the railroad retirement maximum is to determine an employee's "final average monthly compensation." This amount is determined by dividing by 24 the employee's total earnings up to the tier II taxable earnings limits for the two highest-earnings years out of the last 10 calendar years, including the year of retirement. Both railroad retirement and social security covered earnings are considered in this step of the railroad retirement maximum calculation. The next step in the calculation is to also divide by 24 the tier I taxable earnings limit in the year the annuity begins. The maximum is equal to (a) the employee's final average monthly compensation but only up to 1/24 of the tier I taxable earnings limit in the year the annuity begins, plus (b) 80% of so much of the

final average monthly compensation as exceeds $1/24$ of the tier I limit. The maximum can limit the amount of benefits payable at the time of the initial award, but benefits would be increased for the cost-of-living thereafter.

The maximum cannot be more than the final average monthly compensation and cannot be less than \$1,200. However, reductions for early retirement and/or social security or certain other dual benefit entitlements are applied after any reductions for the maximum.

The \$1,200 amount would generally apply to retirees with low earnings, or no earnings, in the 10-year period ending with the year the employee's annuity begins. An example of someone with low earnings could be an employee who accepted a separation allowance and then worked part-time social security covered jobs until retirement. Cases with no earnings could include Canadian employees whose coverage under the Railroad Retirement Act ceased after December 31, 1982. In addition, most individuals who left the rail industry, began U.S. Civil Service employment before 1984 and elected to remain covered by the Civil Service Retirement System rather than the Federal Employees Retirement System would also be affected by this provision.

If the total benefits (excluding any vested dual benefits) payable to the employee and spouse before reduction for age, social security benefits or other factors exceed the maximum, they must be brought down to the maximum amount. This is done by first reducing the tier II portion of the spouse annuity. If the total family benefits still exceed the maximum, the railroad employee's supplemental annuity is reduced. Finally, if total benefits still exceed the maximum, the employee's tier II amount would be reduced.

Most individuals are not affected by this provision. In cases where a reduction is required on account of the railroad retirement maximum, it is usually limited to the tier II portion of the spouse annuity. Cases in which reductions due to the railroad retirement maximum must be made in

the employee's supplemental annuity and/or tier II portion involve only about two percent of current awards.

Survivor Annuity

Tier I

The survivor tier I amount is based on the deceased employee's combined railroad retirement and social security credits, and is computed using social security formulas. In general, the survivor tier I amount is equal to the amount of survivor benefits that would have been payable under social security.

The *gross survivor tier I amount* (before reductions for early retirement, or other benefits) is generally equivalent to the tier I retirement benefit the deceased employee had, or would have, received (after any reduction for an employee's early retirement but before any reduction for an employee's entitlement to social security benefits.)

For surviving aged or disabled widow(er)s whose annuities begin some years after the employee's death, the "average indexed monthly earnings," upon which the tier I benefit is based, may be reindexed using a later year if it would provide a higher benefit. The reindexing takes into account changes in national earnings levels which occur after the employee's death but before the survivor becomes eligible for benefits. This provides a benefit consistent with earnings levels at the time of the survivor's eligibility, rather than the time of the employee's death.

A widow(er), surviving divorced spouse or remarried widow(er) *whose annuity begins at age 65* or later receives the full tier I amount. For one whose *annuity begins at ages 60-64*, a reduction of 19/40 of 1% is made for each month the widow(er) is under age 65. For a widow(er), the maximum reduction is for 36 months, which comes to 17.1%. For a surviving divorced spouse or remarried widow(er), the maximum reduction is for 60 months, which

comes to 28.5%. Beginning in the year 2000, the eligibility age for a full widow(er)'s annuity will gradually rise from 65 to 67. The maximum reductions will ultimately be 20.36% for a widow(er) or 28.5% for a surviving divorced spouse or remarried widow(er).

For a disabled widow(er), disabled surviving divorced spouse or disabled remarried widow(er), the maximum reduction is 28.5%, even if the annuity begins at age 50.

A widow(er) or surviving divorced spouse whose eligibility is *based on caring for a child* of the employee receives 75% of the full tier I amount. Benefits to a surviving divorced spouse end when the child is 16. An *eligible child* also receives 75% of the full tier I amount. The total amount the family can receive is subject to a maximum (usually applicable if there are three or more family members entitled to survivor annuities).

A *dependent parent* can receive 82.5% of the full tier I amount, but if both parents are eligible, the total amount cannot be more than 150% of the full tier I amount.

Dual benefit reduction.--The tier I amount described above is *reduced by the amount of any social security benefit* or by the tier I amount of any railroad retirement employee annuity the survivor also receives. If either the deceased employee or the widow(er) had some railroad service before 1975 but less than 120 months, the survivor tier I portion is payable only to the extent that it exceeds the tier I portion of the widow(er)'s employee annuity. In the case of a widow or dependent widower who is also a railroad employee annuitant, and either the widow(er) or the deceased employee had 120 months of railroad service before 1975, the tier I reduction may be partially restored in the survivor tier II amount. If the widow(er) qualifies for a railroad retirement employee annuity and neither the widow(er) nor the deceased employee had any railroad service before 1975, the survivor annuity payable to the widow(er) is reduced by the amount of the widow(er)'s employee annuity.

The tier I amount may also be reduced by any *Federal, State or local government pension* which is based on the survivor's own earnings. For widow(er)s subject to the government pension reduction, the tier I reduction is equal to 2/3 of the public pension.

Tier II

The survivor tier II amount is a percentage of the deceased employee's tier II amount. A widow(er) generally receives 50% of the employee's tier II amount, each child receives 15%, and each surviving parent receives 35%. The minimum total tier II amount payable to a family is 35% of the employee's tier II amount, and the maximum, 80%.

The same *age reductions* that apply to tier I amounts also apply to tier II amounts.

A tier II benefit is not provided for a surviving divorced spouse or a remarried widow(er). A tier II benefit is not payable to surviving parents if other family members are also receiving benefits or if the parent has remarried.

If a widow(er) is also a railroad employee annuitant and both the widow(er) and the deceased employee started railroad employment after 1974, only the railroad retirement employee annuity or the survivor annuity, whichever is larger, is, in effect, payable to the widow(er) unless the smaller annuity is chosen.

Survivor-Spouse Guaranty

If a widow(er) had been receiving a spouse annuity at the time of the employee's death, there is a guaranty that the survivor annuity cannot be less than the amount the survivor had been receiving as a spouse. Cost-of-living increases are not payable until the regular survivor formula produces more in benefits than the spouse guaranty. At that point, benefit components are based on the regular survivor formula and both tier I and tier II amounts are increased for the cost of living.

U.S. Railroad Retirement Board Offices



At the present time, offices of the Board are located in the following cities. Their addresses and telephone numbers are listed in telephone directories with other U.S. Government agencies. Most Board offices are open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

ALABAMA
Birmingham

ARIZONA
Phoenix

ARKANSAS
Little Rock

CALIFORNIA
Oakland
Sacramento
West Covina

COLORADO
Denver

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington

FLORIDA
Jacksonville
Tampa

GEORGIA
Atlanta

ILLINOIS
Chicago
Decatur
Joliet

INDIANA
Indianapolis

IOWA
Des Moines

KANSAS
Wichita

KENTUCKY
Louisville

LOUISIANA
New Orleans

MARYLAND
Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston

MICHIGAN
Detroit

MINNESOTA
Duluth
St. Paul

MISSOURI
Kansas City
St. Louis

MONTANA
Billings

NEBRASKA
Omaha

NEW JERSEY
Newark

NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque

NEW YORK
Albany
Buffalo
Westbury
New York

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo

OHIO

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Houston

UTAH

Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA

Richmond

Roanoke

WASHINGTON

Bellevue

Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA

Huntington

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

* Offices with asterisks are scheduled to close in 1997.

Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability

Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Railroad Retirement Board regulations, no qualified person may be discriminated against on the basis of disability. The Board's programs and activities must be accessible to all qualified applicants and beneficiaries, including those who are vision or hearing-impaired. Disabled persons needing assistance (including auxiliary aids or program information in accessible formats) should contact the nearest Board office. Complaints of alleged discrimination by the Board on the basis of disability must be filed within 90 days in writing with the Director of Equal Opportunity, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092. Questions about individual rights under this regulation may also be directed to the Board's Director of Equal Opportunity.

Fraud and Abuse Hot Line

Call the toll-free Hot Line if you have reason to believe that someone is receiving railroad retirement or unemployment-sickness benefits to which he or she is not entitled; or that persons responsible for the financial affairs of minors or incompetent beneficiaries are misappropriating benefits. You may also use the Hot Line to report any suspected misconduct by a Railroad Retirement Board employee. The Hot Line has been installed by the Railroad Retirement Board's Inspector General to receive any evidence of such fraud or abuse of the Board's benefit programs.

The toll-free Hot Line number nationwide is 1-800-772-4258. Or you may send your complaints in writing to RRB, OIG, Hot Line Officer, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092.

Please do not call the Inspector General's Hot Line with questions about eligibility requirements, delayed claims, or similar problems. Such matters should be directed to the nearest Railroad Retirement Board office.

If you have reason to believe that a doctor, hospital, or other provider of health care services is performing unnecessary or inappropriate services or is billing Medicare for services you did not receive, call the Department of Health and Human Services Hot Line at 1-800-HHS-TIPS.

U.S. RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
844 North Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092

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